

WEBSTER'S II

New Riverside University Dictionary

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ed study of kinetics and kinematics. 2. The moral forces that produce motion, activity, etc. 3. Variation in force or intensity, especially in the action of psychic forces. 4. Psychological aspect or conduct of an individual.

dynamism (dī-nām'iz-m) *n.* [Fr. *dynamisme* < Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-ism*.] 1. Any of various philosophical systems that maintain the universe in terms of force or energy. 2. The quality of being dynamic. —**dynamist** (*dī-nām'ist*) *n.*

dynamite (dī-nām'it) *n.* [Swed. *dynamit* < Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-ite*.] 1. A powerful explosive composed of nitrate dispersed in an absorbent medium, as wood pulp, and an antacid, as calcium sulphate, making it highly effective, outstanding, or dominating. 2. To blow up, shake, or overthrow.

dynamometer (dī-nām'ō-mē'trīk) *n.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-meter*, to measure.] Any of several instruments for measuring force or power.

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dysphasia (dis-fā'zhe, -zhē-ə) *n.* Impairment of speech and verbal comprehension, esp. when associated with brain damage. —**dysphasic** (*-sīk*) *adj.* & *n.*

dysphonia (dis-fō'nē-ə) *n.* [NLat. *DYS-* + Gk. *phōnē*, sound.] Difficulty in speaking, usu. indicated by hoarseness. —**dysphonic** (*-fōn'ik*) *adj.*

dysphoria (dis-fōr'ē-ə, -fōr'ē) *n.* [NLat. < Gk. *dusphoria*, distress + *-phoria*, hard to bear : *dus-*, bad + *pherein*, to bear.] An emotional state marked by anxiety, depression, and restlessness. —**dysphoric** (*-fōr'ik*, -fōr'ik) *adj.*

dysplasia (dis-plā'zhe, -zhē-ə) *n.* [NLat. *DYS-* + Gk. *plasis*, formation < *plassein*, to mold.] Abnormal development of tissues, organs, or cells. —**dysplastic** (*-plās'tik*) *adj.*

dyspnea (disp-nē-ə) *n.* [NLat. < Gk. *duspnōia* < *duspnōos*, short of breath : *dus-*, bad + *pnōē*, breathing < *pnēin*, to breathe.] Difficulty in breathing, often associated with lung or heart disease. —**dyspneic** (*-nē'ik*) *adj.*

dysprosium (dis-prō'sē-əm, -zhē-əm) *n.* [NLat. < Gk. *dusprosi-*

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Ee

E (ē) *n.* pl. **e's** or **E's**. 1. The fifth letter of the English alphabet.

2. A speech sound represented by the letter **e**. 3. The fifth in a series.

4. Math. The base of the natural system of logarithms, having a numerical value of approx. 2.718. . . . 5. **E** Mus. The third tone in the scale of C major. 6. **E** A failing grade. 7. Something shaped like the letter **E**.

each (ēch) *adj.* [ME *ech* < OE *alc*.] Being one of two or more regarded individually: **each** one. **usage**: As the pronoun subject of a verb, **each** is traditionally considered to be singular, as in **Each** of the students has a particular job to do. But when **each** follows a plural subject, the verb then is in agreement with the plural form, as in **The students each have a particular job to do**. —**adv.** For or to each one. —**MECE** < five dollars **each**.

each other *pron.* Each the other. —Used to indicate a reciprocal relationship or action. **usage**: Although some traditional grammarians state that **each other** is used of two and **one another** of more than two, this distinction has been largely ignored by the best writers, and few people question the acceptability of sentences such as **The four players regarded each other with suspicion** or **A husband and wife should confide in one another**. When speaking of the relations between the members of a series or set, however, only **one another** is appropriate, as in **The Caesars exceeded one another** (not **each other**) in cruelty.

eager (ē'gēr) *adj.* —**ex**, —**est**. [ME *eger* < OFr. *aigre*, sharp < Lat. *acer*.] 1. Intensely desirous or impatiently expectant. —**eager** to win. 2. Obs. Tart: sharp. —**ea'gerly** *adv.* —**ea'gerness** *n.*

syns: EAGER, AGOG, ANXIOUS, ARDENT, ATHIRST, AVID, IMPATIENT, KEEN, RARING, THIRSTY *adj.* **core meaning**: intensely desirous or interested. —**eager** for success. —**eager** football fans.

ea'ger (ē'gēr, ē'gēr) *n.* var. of **EAGER**.

eager beaver *n.* Informal. An industrious or overzealous person.

eagle (ē'gāl) *n.* [ME *egle* < OFr. < Lat. *aquila*.] 1. Any of various large birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including members of the genera *Aquila* and *Haliaeetus*, marked by a powerful hooked bill, long broad wings, and strong, soaring flight. 2. A representation of an eagle used as an insignia or emblem. 3. A former gold U.S. coin with a face value of ten dollars. 4. A golf score of two under par on a hole.

eagle-eyed (ē'gāl-id') *adj.* Having keen eyesight.

eagle owl *n.* A large Eurasian owl, *Bubo bubo*, with brownish plumage and prominent ear tufts.

Eagle Scout *n.* A Boy Scout of the highest rank.

ea'glet (ē'gīt) *n.* A young eagle.

ea'gre also **ea'ger** (ē'gēr, ē'gēr) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] BORE.

ea'dorman (ē'dār-mōn) *n.* [OE. —see **ALDERMAN**.] The chief magistrate of a district in Anglo-Saxon England.

ea'can *suff. var. of* —**IAN**.

ear (ēr) *n.* [ME *ere* < OE *ēre*.] 1. Anat. The organ of hearing in vertebrates, responsible for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound. 2. An organ analogous to the mammalian ear in inverte-

brates. 3. The sense of hearing. 4. Keeness of hearing. 5. Favorable or sympathetic attention. 6. Something resembling the external ear in shape or position, esp.: a. A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird. b. A projecting handle, as on a vase. 7. A small box in the upper corner of the page in a periodical, as a newspaper, often containing an advertisement or weather information. —**all ears**. Acutely attentive. —**by ear**. Without reference to a musical score. —**give (or lend) an ear**. To pay close attention to. —**have (or keep) an ear to the ground**. To give attention to or watch for coming events or trends. —**in one ear and out the other**. Heard but without influence or effect. —**play it by ear**. To improvise. —**up to one's (or the) ears**. Deeply involved or committed. —**earless** *adj.*

ear (ēr) *n.* [ME *ere* < OE *ær*.] The seed-bearing spike of a cereal plant, as corn. —**vi**. eared, earring, ears. To form or grow ears.

earache (ēr'āk) *n.* Ache in the ear.

eardrop (ēr'drōp') *n.* An earring, esp. one with a pendant.

eardrum (ēr'drūm') *n.* Anat. The tympanic membrane.

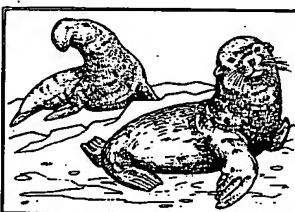
eared (ēr'd) *adj.* 1. Having ears or earlike projections. 2. Having a specified kind or number of ears. —**floppy-eared**.

eared seal *n.* Any of various seals of the family Otariidae, including the fur seals and sea lions, having external ears and hind flippers that can be turned forward for walking on land.

earless seal (ēr'less) *n.* Any of various seals of the family Phocidae, including the hair seals, marked by the absence of external ears, short fore flippers, and reduced hind flippers specialized for swimming.

ear lobe *n.* The soft, fleshy tissue at the lowest portion of the external ear.

early (ēr'lē) *adj.* —**li**, —**er**, —**est**. [ME *erli* < *ēr*, before, soon < OE *ær* and ON *ær*.] 1. Near the beginning of a given series, time period, or



eared seal
(Right) sea lion,
5½-8 feet long

earless seal
(Left) elephant seal,
9-16 feet long

earflap (ēr'flāp') *n.* A flap attached to a cap that may be turned down to cover the ears.

earful (ēr'fūl') *n.* 1. A flow of gossip or information. 2. A scolding.

earring (ēr'ing) *n.* [Perb. < *EAR*.] Naut. A short line attaching an upper corner of a sail to the yard.

earl (ēr'l) *n.* [ME *erl*, nobleman of high rank < OE *eorl*.] A British peer ranking above a viscount and below a marquess.

earlap (ēr'lāp') *n.* An earflap.

earldom (ēr'l'dōm) *n.* [ME *erldom* < OE *eorl'dōm*.] 1. The title or rank of an earl. 2. The territory of an earl.

earless seal *n.* Any of various seals of the family Phocidae, including the hair seals, marked by the absence of external ears, short fore flippers, and reduced hind flippers specialized for swimming.

ear lobe *n.* The soft, fleshy tissue at the lowest portion of the external ear.

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